

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1854.

Prayer by the Rev. J. H. Linn, of the Methodist Church.

MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the Richmond and Big Hill Turnpike Road Company.

An act to incorporate the Richmond and Muddy Creek Turnpike Road Company.

An act to incorporate the Richmond and Kentucky River Turnpike Road Company.

An act to incorporate the Richmond and Point Lick Turnpike Road Company.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Richmond and Harboursville.

An act to incorporate the Pompey's Mills and Clark's Creek Turnpike Road Company.

An act to incorporate the Maysville Gas Company.

That they had passed a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to amend the charter of a monument over the grave of Henry Clay.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. CAVAN offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That Gov. Wright be respectfully invited to take a seat, at his pleasure, within the bar of the Senate Chamber, during his present sojourn at the Capital.

Said resolution was unanimously adopted.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Leave was given to bring in the following bill, which was appropriately referred:

Mr. SPENCER—A bill for the benefit of Durham Sanders, late Sheriff of Taylor county.

PLANTERS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to charter the Planters and Manufacturers Bank of Kentucky.

The questions pending were the amendments offered on yesterday, viz:

Nr. SPENCER offered the following amendment, viz:

Provided, That the tax required, (in the 15th section) when so paid shall be set apart, and the same is hereby dedicated to the cause of education, and shall form a part of the common school fund of this State.

Mr. D. HOWARD SMITH offered the following amendment, viz:

If the net profits of the institution, after paying all expenses at the end of the year, exceed eight per cent per annum, the surplus shall be paid into the treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

After some remarks from Messrs. BELLOCK, STONE, DUCOURCY, WEIR, MACHEN and HARRIS, in favor, and Messrs. D. HOWARD SMITH, HOGAN, BRADLEY, WADSWORTH, and GOLLADAY, in opposition to the bill.

The question was taken on Mr. D. HOWARD SMITH'S amendment, and it was rejected.

After a few remarks from Messrs. SPENCER and CONKLIN.

Mr. SPENCER withdrew his amendment.

Mr. D. HOWARD SMITH proposed the following amendment, viz:

That said institution shall have no power to make loans to any of its stockholders until they shall have respectively paid the full amount of the stock subscribed by them; and should said institution make such loans its charter is hereby forfeited.

Mr. KOHLIASS moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—yeas, 22; nays, 13.

A BILL TO INCREASE THE SCHOOL FUND.

Mr. CONKLIN—A bill to increase the common school fund, passed.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. CALDWELL—A bill to incorporate a company to improve the navigation of Rockcastle river, passed.

Same—A bill from the H. R. to incorporate the Bryansville and Cane Run Turnpike Road Company, passed.

Same—A bill from the H. R. to incorporate the Lancaster and Sugar Creek Turnpike Road Company, passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Louisville Water Company, passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Greensburg and Campbellsville Turnpike Road Company, passed.

Same—A bill regulating the Board of Internal Improvement, requiring them to make an annual statement; further consideration of said bill postponed until half past 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Same—A bill from the H. R. to authorize the County Courts of the counties of Laurel and Rockcastle to make changes in the Williamsburg Turnpike road; to sell the gate on said road, and provide for the appointment of overseers; passed.

Same—A bill from the A. R. to authorize a bridge to be built across Beaver creek, in Floyd county; passed.

Same—A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Clear Creek Turnpike Road Company, and the act amendatory thereof passed.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Mr. STONE offered the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the present General Assembly shall continue in session until the 14th day of March next, and that on that day they will adjourn sine die.

REPORT FROM STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. CALDWELL—Internal Improvement—A bill to charter the Kentucky and Tennessee Railroad Company.

While the Clerk was reading the above bill the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1854.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. J. H. Linn, of the Methodist Church.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DORMAN moved the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House appoint a committee to wait upon their Excellencies Governors Wright and Powell, to request of them for publication their addresses delivered in this hall before the General Assembly of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the Public Printer, as soon as practicable, print one thousand copies of said addresses, for the use of the members of this House and the officers thereof.

Whereupon, the SPEAKER appointed Messrs. DORMAN, EVE, and COFFEY.

RECONSIDERATION.

The House, according to order, here proceeded to consider the motion of Mr. GREEN to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the benefit of Joseph Wolfe, of Louisville, was rejected.

After a few remarks from Messrs. SALE, REASON, H. T. WILSON, and M. C. JOHNSON, in favor, and Messrs. ANDERSON, and ALLEN, in opposition to the bill; the question was taken upon the reconsideration, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 54; nays, 36.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Was asked and obtained as follows, and such leaves were appropriately referred:

Mr. GABER—A bill to change the line between voting precincts, Nos. 5 and 6, in Mercer county.

Mr. W. ALEXANDER—A bill authorizing the County Court of Meade or the Presiding Judge of said county to sell and convey the lot of ground on which the old jail of said county now stands.

Same—A bill authorizing the trustees and

their successors to make sale of and convey the lot of ground on which the Methodist Episcopal Church stands, in the town of Brandenburg.

Mr. MITCHELL—A bill to incorporate a college at Mt. Sterling.

Same—A bill to change the time of holding the courts in the 10th Judicial District.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Mount Sterling Cemetery Company.

Mr. FARFIS—A bill to change the line of Little Sandy precinct in Morgan county.

Mr. DILLMAN—A bill to establish the boundaries of South Carrollton, in Middlesboro.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Pleasant Grove Coal Mining Company.

Same—A bill to incorporate the North Liberty Coal Mining Company.

Mr. A. C. WILSON—A bill to change the time of electing the trustees and officers of Bardonia for the year 1854.

Mr. J. H. BALT—A bill for the benefit of School District No. 24, in Nicholas county.

Mr. W. GRIFFIN—A bill to extend the limits of the town of Lagrange.

Same—A bill to change time of holding the County Courts of Oldham to the 2d Monday in each month.

Same—A bill to authorize the County Court of Oldham to sell the Poor House and Poor House grounds belonging to said county.

Mr. BLANTON—A bill for the benefit of School District No. 1, in Owen county.

REPORTS FROM STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. ANDERSON—committee on Census—A bill for the benefit of Theodore W. Lewis.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—committee on County Courts—A bill regulating the duties of the Justices of the Peace.

Same from same—A bill to allow two additional terms of the Barren County Courts; passed.

Mr. W. ALEXANDER—A bill to regulate and change the time of holding the several Circuit Courts in the 11th Judicial District.

On motion of Mr. M. C. JOHNSON the bill was so amended that it shall not go into effect until the 1st of June.

And then amended, it passed.

Mr. HATFIELD—committee on Judiciary—A bill incorporating the Kentucky Coal Mining Company; passed.

Mr. FARFIS—select committee—A bill for the benefit of the late Sheriff of Breathitt county; passed.

Same—A bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Jackson, in Breathitt county; passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate West Liberty No. 98, Sons of Temperance, in Morgan county; passed.

Mr. MOREHEAD—committee on Judiciary—A Senate bill for the benefit of Jesse H. Reno; passed.

Mr. WILLINGHAM—committee on Privileges and Elections—A Senate bill to establish an election precinct in Muhlenburg, and to regulate the voting in districts 1 and 3, in Bullitt county; passed.

Mr. LEWIS—committee on Internal Improvement—A bill to amend the act incorporating the Chaplin and Bloomfield Turnpike Road Company; passed.

Mr. BLANTON—select committee—A bill to change the place of voting in District No. 1, in Owen county; passed.

Same from same—A bill authorizing the Owen County Court to change the State road leading from Owen to Liberty; passed.

Mr. MOOREHEAD—Judiciary—A bill to improve the roads of Pendleton county.

Mr. LEWIS offered an amendment to the bill, which was adopted, and to which Mr. BRANN remarked that he had no objection.

The bill, as amended, then passed.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—committee on County Courts—A bill authorizing the County Court of Pendleton to change districts and places of voting; passed.

Mr. LEWIS moved an amendment, which was adopted.

Mr. MORING also moved an amendment, which was adopted.

The bill, as amended, then passed.

Mr. COFFEY—select committee—A bill amending the act incorporating the Paducah Marine Railway Company; passed.

GOV. WRIGHT OF INDIANA.

On motion of Mr. MOREHEAD, an invitation was extended to Gov. Wright, of Indiana, to take a seat within the bar of the House during his sojourn at the Capital.

APPOINTMENT BILL—GOVERNOR'S VETO.

At 12 o'clock the House took up the special order, being the appointment bill reported by the Senate as having passed that body.

The Governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding. After a call of the House, the vote was taken, and the bill passed by the constitutional majority of 53 yeas to 46 nays.

[The vote with the explanations of several members given when their names were called, we are obliged to defer until to-morrow.]

A bill incorporating the Kentucky Mining and Manufacturing Company was reported and referred to Judiciary committee.

A recess was then taken until 3 o'clock.

The Apportionment Bill.

REMARKS OF MR. WADSWORTH, of Mason, in opposition to the bill dividing the State into Congressional districts, and the substitute proposed therefor.

Mr. SPEAKER—I desire briefly to say the bill will permit to consider the Apportionment bill now before the Senate. I desire to do so on them intelligently and candidly, and as anxious that others should do so likewise. An impartial examination of the subject of apportionment in general is of these bills particularly, could not fail to be profitable. It was therefore with no ordinary pleasure that I saw the Senator from Mercer, Mr. HARRIS, arise to address himself to the subject. Well informed, laborious, painstaking, and patient, and usually accurate and fair, I listened in the full expectation that he had studied the whole subject well, and would elucidate the issue now made up before the Senate and which we are about to decide. But what did Senators hear? Did the Senator lay down some sound and sensible proposition? Apportionment, and then proceed to an analysis and comparison of the bills according to those guiding rules? Did he fortify his principles with argument, and illustrate his analysis and comparison with facts and figures? You know he did not. He laid down no rule but one, and that not laid down as a rule either, but which you are left to gather from the staple of his remarks, he brought forward neither fact nor figure. He dealt in bad words, he used terms of reproach, he made illogical deductions and unfounded imputations, and employed much time in mystical allusions to "little would-be's," "outsiders," "hookers," etc., but taught us nothing. I respectfully submit, about the merits of this bill offered to our choice.

It is a remarkable fact that the Senator from Mercer while denouncing the whole, never criticised any district in the bill reported by your committee, but the 5th—the one in which he lives. He had no howls for any of his suffering brethren—his tears were all poured out over his own afflictions—his charity began and ended at home.

With what justice did he complain of the arrangements made in the 5th district? Where in had the committee erred? How did he propose to correct the errors?

The only change in the 5th district proposed by the committee is made by the addition of Meade county. This addition to that district is inevitable, if it could be justified on any other way. As at present composed, the 5th district is 5,322 under the ratio. If practicable, this should be remedied. There are only two other counties at all geographically appurtenant to the 5th, Meade and Boyle, both are Whig counties—Meade has a federal population of 6,755, and Boyle 7,745; add Meade and the population of the district will be 1,433 above the ratio; add Boyle and it will be 2,426 above. Hart, Green, or Shelby, other counties adjoining, would still further increase the excess. In a natural endeavor to equalize the representation in the 5th, the com-

mittee have taken the county most convenient and suitable for that purpose, and yet thereby have awakened the wrath of the Senator and drawn on themselves and the party in power no measure of confusion.

But it seems, sir, that others are to be frightened from their propriety besides the Senator, by the introduction of Meade into that district. "All Mercer is in an arm!" Nay, sir, strange to tell, when little Meade is put into the 5th district, the Whigs of that district will rebel. What! Whigs object to the society of Meade county? That county, small in size but great in soul, that has brought away her shield from every fight—that never knew defeat—always "faithful among the faithless found"—leaves to every genuine Whig heart wherever she goes the State. The self-defending, gallant Whigs of the 2d did not wish to turn her away; they parted with her as a lover with his mistress; and if, when that little sister, rose as the morning walks into the family circle of the 5th, the doors to embrace and welcome her they will receive as they deserve, the contempt of all their brethren. There is no fear that the Senator faithfully interprets the wishes of that portion of his district.

The Senator concluded without having approached the subject. Next my friend, the Senator from Lyon, Mr. MACINIS, obtained the floor. He too is capable as any one to handle these facts. Instead of employing his talents however, in teaching us the true principles of apportionment, and exposing the errors of the committee's report, or the beauties of the substitute offered by the Senator from Grant, (and for which he really is the merits of the present law, (which he says he prefers)—he entertained us with declamation merely—earnest, and perhaps eloquent, but still merely declamation. He made no attempt to examine in detail the bill he objects to; neither did he offer to institute any comparison between it, and the substitute for which he voted, in the present law. He employed himself chiefly in stridentures upon the political honesty of the chairman of the committee, and with criticism as to the motives of the Senator from Mason. The Senator from Davies has answered for himself—in a few vigorous sentences, and in a manner that is well calculated to excite the indignation of the Senator from Lyon, and then proceeded to put the Senator on his defense. He charges, and justly charges on the Senator from Lyon, the chief deformity of the bill, a deformity which, had it been made by the committee, would have garlanded Democratic orators with a twelve month's supply of indignant eloquence.

The bill, reported by the Senator, before it was made, the Senator from Lyon, placed the Whigs in the 2d district. What was it desirable for the Whigs? No, Hopkins is Democratic by 129. The disinterested and gallant Whigs of the 2d had weakened themselves by sparing little Meade—they wanted no more adverse counties; still the committee put Hopkins from the 1st on the 2d. Yet look at the figures—by taking Hopkins off the 1st it left that Democratic district 5,322 below the ratio, and put an excess on the 5th of 2,426. Had Hopkins been left on the 1st, it would have made the excess in that district 5,322, only 273 more than the deficit; and thus the Whig district would have been relieved; but Whigs decided the matter against themselves, and made the 2d carry Hopkins.

What do we see next? The Senator from Lyon, looking at the Hopkins from the 2d, and adding it to the 1st, and in so doing, he appeals to Whigs to permit the Democrats to do this, because it relieves the Whigs in the 2d, and adds a Democratic county to a district already hopelessly against us. The Senator offered no other amendment, and refused to do so when I went to him and invited him to make a manly exhibit of his programme. The Senator from Hopkins also appealed to us in a set speech to permit him to remain with his Democratic brethren of the 1st. When these two leading Democratic Senators thus appealed to the Senate, and asked that which was a favor to the Whigs of the 2d, as well as to themselves, it would have been hard to deny it. I voted against it, and so did most of the Whigs, but it was carried by the exertions of the Senator from Lyon and his friends, and the Senator from Davies has just put him on his defense in the premises. But he was threatened, that time-honored servant of the people of Davies, with his constituents. I feel under no apprehension for my friend. He will doubtless be able to answer the Senator as successfully before the people he has served so well and so long, as he has here.

Having dispatched the Senator from Davies, my friend next disposes of the bill. Says "True, my country next has been sacrificed to accommodate the aspirations of the Senator from Mason—that it is done to make the 9th district Whig—that the 9th could not receive Mason without adding Trouble to the 10th. The Senator shows that he has never studied the subject.

The 10th district under the present law is 8,033 above the ratio; the 9th, 14,540 above the ratio; the 7th, 7,745 below the ratio. In the 10th part of the State do such great inequalities exist? It is necessary that greater elonges should be made here than elsewhere. Had the committee desired to make a Whig district of the 9th, nothing would have been easier than to have made one indisputably so, and at the same time to have made the 8th equally certain according to any, the severest test. But it was very much desired by the committee, I believe, that the associations formed by the long residence of the years should be preserved so far as practicable. It would be an easy matter to lay off a Democratic district in the Mountains, 15,000 majority strong, and leave the 9th of every Democratic county but two; and on the same plan to have put Scott and Owen in the 10th, and supplied the vacuum with Whig counties. The committee seemed to keep the old districts as near as circumstances would permit. I was thus referring to the 10th, and the Senator from Grant necessary in relieving the excess in the 7th, put Trouble and Carroll on the 10th—and with them both, that district will be below the ratio 2,552.

But was Trouble so pitilessly sacrificed as the Senator imagines, by adding her to that band of kindred counties? I submit that she was redeemed; for while that fiery corner Preston, and the track in the 7th, the voice of Trouble must be drowned in 1700 Whig majority.

The 9th is made Whig, however, to accommodate Mason county, it is said; and to prove it, the Senator inquires why Clarke was not put in the 6th. Does not the question show that complaints are made without candor and without investigation?

I will answer why Clarke was not put on the 6th.

1st. Breathitt, more than Clarke, is geographically and socially appurtenant to the 6th.

2d. Breathitt to the 6th made the population but 1,491 too small, while Clarke would make it 5,623 too large.

But, says the Senator, the 9th is 6,497 too large—put off Clarke and leave Breathitt, and it brings down the population of the 9th to near the ratio. True, but it makes the 6th 5,623 too large, which is wrong, according to the narrow view taken of the subject of apportionment by the Senator.

Now, if that intelligent Senator has studied the map and the figures, (as it was his duty to study them), and is oppressed with a desire to relieve the 9th of the excess which it is proposed to make her carry, it cannot but have occurred to him, that he can relieve the 9th of the excess of 6,497, and fill up a deficiency in the 4th of 5,652, and at the same time impose no unjust exaction on the free and gallant mountaineers as he proposes.

For instance add Rockcastle to the 4th, and Morgan to the 6th, and it leaves the three districts as follows:

9th below the ratio 1,140 instead of 5,407 above 6th above the ratio 1,561 instead of 600 above 4th above the ratio 593 instead of 5,042 below

Total variation, 2,241 12,059

How much to be preferred are these changes to that other mutilation which would be made if

Clarke was taken away from her old associates, and Gerry-mandered into the 6th? If these changes were made, and Hopkins had not been by the Senator carried away from the place assigned her by the committee, the opportunity would have been as nearly realized, as the substituted nature of population and territory will permit.

Why did not the Senator propose these changes? Perhaps he might have succeeded as in the case of Hopkins. I imagine the Senator united to move them for the same reason which prevailed with the committee, viz: because thereby the 9th, 6th, and 4th, would have been secured beyond danger or doubt to the Whigs and an increased outcry raised by the opposition. Look at the facts: The 9th district, as reported by the committee, including Mason, gave Governor Powell 42 majority; the 7th (as reported) gave General Scott 2,005 majority; the 4th gave Chrisman, (Democrat), 35 majority. The county of Morgan gave Powell 342 majority; Rockcastle gave Dr. Pierce 162 majority. Make these changes, and it leaves a majority for the Whigs, in the 9th of 300, instead of 42; in the 4th a majority of 127, instead of 35 majority, and leaves the 6th still Whig by 1,546 majority. Does not the Senator now see how a Whig district might have been made for Mason, if she had been so potent and aspiring as he imagines?

Mr. HARRIS was anxious, nervously and perhaps foolishly anxious, during the consultations on the subject of apportionment, to be notified by my voice and action to every friend and acquaintance of mine in that portion of the State where I live, that I would not wantonly violate any sound principle of apportionment, (such as I shall presently lay down, for the sake of putting myself in a Whig district, I confess, sir, that no pains were spared by me to relieve the 9th district of that excess above the ratio, which she was to carry, and thereby to secure her due weight in the representation of the State. And instead of manifesting a prudent desire to establish a Whig majority there by thrusting off the county of Morgan, there are here around me many witnesses to prove that I offered to part with Lawrence, a steadfast Whig county, good for a 100 majority in any stricken field.

And now, sir, so far as recollected, disposed of the only article of legitimate criticism made by either of the Senators, who intimated with so much strength of feeling and I voice against the report of the committee. I shall now proceed to do what it is believed neither of them did, viz: present the issue now made up for trial by this General Assembly and the people of Kentucky; state the true principles of apportionment, and analyze and compare the present law, the report of the committee and the substitute offered by the Senator from Grant, (Mr. HOGAN).

The single question now before the Legislature, separated from all noise and all mere words for our consideration and decision is this: Which best apportions representation in Congress, amongst the people of the State, the present law, the substitute of the Senator from Grant, or the bill reported by the committee? I say this is the issue, deliberately made for trial by the two parties, and upon which they must go before the country. It is not whether something better might not be invented, or whether the one bill or the other is faithful, but this late day in the session, and this stage of proceedings, all other questions are impertinent, but the one, "which is the best?" And to this issue, both branches of the Assembly, in fairness are necessarily confined.

And now, sir, for the principles that should guide and govern in the formation of an apportionment bill.

Neither of the able Senators did themselves the justice, or the Senate the pleasure, of attempting to enlighten us on this part of the subject. They laid down no fundamental rules. But as I have before said, one rule may be clearly drawn from the body of their remarks, and only one, viz: what in distorting the State, you should not carry any party representation in Congress, in proportion to its strength? I deny, 1st, its practicability.

This thing of attempting to preserve the balance of power between political parties, by legislation, can only result in benefit to party at the expense of the people. I suppose you must have the ratio, the best topography, and the late the political parties and the demands of the districts to keep up the balance? In some counties and times others? Carry out the principle: In Ohio, Whigs, Democrats, and Abolitionists must have their share of representation by the course of law; in New York, Hards and Softs, Woolly heads and Silvergrays, Maine Liquor law and Women's rights parties, must have districts laid off to secure their representation. In Kentucky, the parties are nearly balanced in a State, should not each have a Senate in Congress? nay, should not you pay attention to the distribution of offices State and Federal? Should not the Whigs have a few Post offices, and some of the Custom houses, and a seat or two in the Cabinet, etc., etc.?

But how will you carry out this rule in practice? How will you ascertain the strength of the two parties? By the last census for the Legislature, for Congress, or for Governor? They all fail. It would be better to poll the State by a kind of political assessor, or rather two assessors, one for each party; for all the people do not vote. At the last gubernatorial election there were polled 138,373 votes. There were in the State at that time 157,110 free white males over 21 years of age, nearly all of whom—say 150,000 at least—were voters. To which party did those belonging who stayed away from the polls? I am inclined to believe the vast majority of them are Whigs. Since that time, "falsely" or "deceitfully," which you please, that the people of this State for 50 years misbehaved, for "the right of heaven," went out, and left the State and nation in gloom, if not darkness—since the apotheosis of Henry Clay, an apathy has overgrown a portion of those devoted to his person and principles and they stay at home forgetful of the spirit and maxims of their great departed chief. But when the field is cleared, and the moon and the stars are in the firmament, the great heart of Kentucky, those shimmering Whig thousands will pour out from every hill top and valley in pristine strength of numbers.

But suppose you can ascertain the relative strength of parties, how will you represent the Whigs in Lynn Burd's district, or the Democrats in the 3d, the 7th, or the 6th? But again, suppose you lay off the State, under this rule, and 4 Democratic and 4 Whig districts, and the Whigs should carry one of the Democratic districts, or vice versa, (a thing very likely,) your legislative balance is destroyed and all your pains taken for naught. The only way to protect parties under this rule, is to legislate a little further, and enact that no party shall elect in a district assigned to its adversary.

I have said this much, sir, about this rule, because in debate it has been enlarged upon. The bill of the committee tried by it, will show that the party in power have been liberal with the minority. Governor Powell carried four of the districts, and three of the remainder are now represented by Democrats in Congress. What political party ever dealt more fairly in an apportionment bill? Had our Democratic fellow citizens been in power, would they have done any better? It is impossible to tell what they would do in Kentucky, but if the rule laid down and insisted on by Senators of that party here, is important, it may be material to inquire how the Democracy in other States have adhered to it? What is the relative strength of parties in Virginia? Are there any Whigs there? Nearly half the people there are Whigs, yet that State has been so systematically Gerry-mandered that not a Whig can be elected to Congress. I understand that districts have been made 300 miles long, and of every shape that ingenuity could devise—that equal representation has been violated—territorial compactness disregarded, and old and valued associations broken up; by the

COUNTING-HOUSE											
Calendar for 1854.											
1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.
Jan'y.	Feb'y.	Mar'y.	Apr'il.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

SENATE.

H. G. Bibb Speaker,	Mrs. Evans'.
John S. Barlow,	No. 7, Luckett's,
Robert Blain,	No. 18, C. Hotel.
Wm. Bradley,	Dr. B. Moore's,
Wallace W. Brown,	No. 20, Penn's,
Wm. C. Bulluck,	No. 12, C. Hotel.
Abram I. Caldwell,	No. 50, C. Hotel.
John A. Cavan,	No. 57, C. Hotel.
Radford M. Cobb,	No. 11, Penn's,
Nat. W. Collins,	Batchelor's.
Wm. Conklin,	No. 35, C. Hotel.
John Cunningham,	No. 3, C. Hotel.
T. W. De Courcy,	W. H. Gholson's,
Ira Ellis,	Mrs. Conner's,
Richard D. Gholson,	Batchelor's.
John S. Gholson,	No. 57, M. House.
Jas. D. Harlan,	Batchelor's.
Sylvester Harms,	Mrs. Evans'.
Wiley S. Hay,	Mrs. Blackburn's,
Overton P. Hugan,	No. 35, M. House.
Wm. Howell,	Col. Hodge's,
Thos. Kohlhaas,	No. 26, C. Hotel.
Willis B. Machen,	No. 6, M. House.
Lewis L. Mason,	Col. Hodge's.
John S. McFarland,	No. 11, C. Hotel.
Isaac P. Miller,	No. 13, M. House.
Reuben Murray,	No. 4, C. Hotel.
Robt. C. Palmer,	No. 47, M. House.
John Shawhan,	No. 20, C. Hotel.
D. Howard Smith,	No. 2, Luckett's,
Thomas J. Smith,	Franklin House.
Sam. A. Spencer,	Mrs. Blackburn's,
Shelby Stone,	Mrs. Blackburn's,
John J. Thomasson,	No. 20, C. Hotel.
Wm. H. Wadsworth,	Judge Hard's.
D. K. Weis,	No. 21, C. Hotel.
Nat. Wolfe,	No. 35, C. Hotel.
Tucker Woodson,	J. Russell Hawkins,
J. Russell Hawkins,	Clark, No. 55, C. Hotel.
John C. Herndon,	Ass't Clerk, at his residence.
J. D. McClure,	Sergeant-at-Arms, Col. Hodge's.
J. W. Fretz,	Door-keeper, at home.

REPRESENTATIVES.

C. G. Wintersmuth, Spr.	Wm. H. Gray's,
Charles H. Allen,	No. 5, Luckett's,
Thomas Alexander,	Wm. H. Gray's,
William Alexander,	Wm. H. Gray's,
Henry T. Allison,	No. 40, C. Hotel,
Wm. C. Anderson,	No. 33, C. Hotel,
Joseph H. Barlow,	No. 10, C. Hotel,
James P. Bates,	No. 3, Luckett's,
Dr. James P. Blanton,	No. 3, Luckett's,
John S. Boyd,	No. 47, M. House,
William A. Brann,	Mrs. Blackburn's,
James Brien,	Mrs. Evans's,
Wm. P. D. Bush,	J. C. Herndon's, S. F.
Christ. C. Chinn,	Batchelor's,
Wm. B. Clarke,	Dr. B. Monroe's,
Wm. M. Coffey,	Mrs. Conner's,
Thomas Conway,	No. 3, Luckett's,
Timoleon Cravins,	No. 16, M. House,
Wm. B. Crupper,	Dr. B. Monroe's,
Daniel Dillman,	Mrs. Evans's,
Peter Dorman,	No. 3, Luckett's,
Daniel E. Downing,	Wm. H. Gray's,
Geo. W. Dunlap,	No. 33, C. Hotel,
Christian Engelman,	No. 18, C. Hotel,
Joseph N. Eve,	No. 1, Franklin House,
Stephen M. Farish,	No. 8, Luckett's,
Larkin Fain,	No. 15, M. House,
Eliash S. Fitch,	No. 14, C. Hotel,
Eligah Gabbert,	No. 14, M. House,
Squire Gaffield,	No. 22, Penn's,
Sam. L. Geiger,	Batchelor's,
Joshua Eiven,	Batchelor's,
Lucien B. Guggin,	No. 24, C. Hotel,
Anderson Gray,	Batchelor's,
Samson Green,	Batchelor's,
Joseph M. Gregory,	Batchelor's,
John Griffin, jr.,	Mrs. Conner's,
Daniel M. Griffith,	No. 33, C. Hotel,
Dr. Jacob W. Griffith,	Mrs. Blackburn's,
John Hall,	Dr. B. Monroe's,
Dr. W. E. Hall,	Mrs. Blackburn's,
Roger W. Hanson,	No. 7, C. Hotel,

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS											
FOR FORFEITURE.											
No. 101, Alex. Belmont, 434, part of 1200 acres; 1000 acres; on Highland creek; entered, surveyed and patented to Alex. Belmont; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$1, 52.	No. 102, Alex. Belmont, 434, part of 1200 acres; 1000 acres; on Highland creek; entered, surveyed and patented to Alex. Belmont; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$1, 52.	No. 103, Alex. Belmont, 434, part of 1200 acres; 1000 acres; on Highland creek; entered, surveyed and patented to Alex. Belmont; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$1, 52.	No. 104, Alex. Belmont, 434, part of 1200 acres; 1000 acres; on Highland creek; entered, surveyed and patented to Alex. Belmont; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$1, 52.	No. 105, Alex. Belmont, 434, part of 1200 acres; 1000 acres; on Highland creek; entered, surveyed and patented to Alex. Belmont; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$1, 52.	No. 106, Alex. Belmont, 434, part of 1200 acres; 1000 acres; on Highland creek; entered, surveyed and patented to Alex. Belmont; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$1, 52.	No. 107, Alex. Belmont, 434, part of 1200 acres; 1000 acres; on Highland creek; entered, surveyed and patented to Alex. Belmont; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$1, 52.	No. 108, Alex. Belmont, 434, part of 1200 acres; 1000 acres; on Highland creek; entered, surveyed and patented to Alex. Belmont; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$1, 52.	No. 109, Alex. Belmont, 434, part of 1200 acres; 1000 acres; on Highland creek; entered, surveyed and patented to Alex. Belmont; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$1, 52.	No. 110, Alex. Belmont, 434, part of 1200 acres; 1000 acres; on Highland creek; entered, surveyed and patented to Alex. Belmont; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$1, 52.	No. 111, Alex. Belmont, 434, part of 1200 acres; 1000 acres; on Highland creek; entered, surveyed and patented to Alex. Belmont; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$1, 52.	No. 112, Alex. Belmont, 434, part of 1200 acres; 1000 acres; on Highland creek; entered, surveyed and patented to Alex. Belmont; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$1, 52.

No. 2019. Richard Harrison's heirs, 333 1/2 acres; Hickman county, on Mississippi river; entered and surveyed by R. Harrison; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, 63 cts.

No. 2192. Richard Harrison's heirs, 173 1/2 acres; Hickman county, on Mississippi river; entered and surveyed by R. Harrison; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, 63 cts.

No. 2266. Charles and Daniel Carroll's heirs, 1000 acres; Hickman county, on Mississippi river; entered and surveyed by R. Harrison; taxes due for 1850, \$10 20; amount \$10 20.

No. 2267. Charles and Daniel Carroll's heirs, 2600 acres; Hickman county, on Russell's creek; entered and surveyed by R. Harrison; taxes due for 1850, \$10 20; amount \$10 20.

No. 2351. W. H. Carson, John B. Carson, Jeannetta B. Carson, and John B. Carson's heirs, 1000 acres; Hickman county, on the river, entered, surveyed and patented to Christian Felegar; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, 63 cts.

No. 2579. Lewis Wayland, 10,000 acres; Pendleton and Grant counties, on grassy creeks; patented to John Crittenden; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$25 30.

No. 2580. Lewis Wayland, 10,000 acres; Pendleton and Grant counties, on grassy creeks; patented to John Crittenden; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$25 30.

No. 2581. Henry Lazar, 120 acres; Union county, onaters Look creek; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, 63 cts.

No. 2831. Alex. Scott Tidball, 133 1/2 acres; Henderson county, on Highland creek, surveyed and patented to J. Vanmetre; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, 63 cts.

No. 2936. V. M. Garische, 288 acres; Union county, on Express branch of Trade-water; entered, surveyed and patented to W. Brownlee; taxes due for 1850, \$1 52; amount, 63 cts.

No. 2986. W. T. J. Richards, 1000 acres; Military, on Lakes river; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, 63 cts.

No. 3109. William Kilgore, 80 acres; Hickman county, fractional part of S. W. cor. 12 T. 1. R. 1 W.; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, 63 cts.

No. 3200. John C. Hodge, 343, part of 686 acres; Hickman county, East fork Little Barren; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$1 75.

No. 3404. Thomas Bassford, Jr., of Cincinnati, 800 acres; Hopkins county, on Clear creek; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$1 75.

No. 3405. Thomas Bassford, 343, part of 686 acres; Hickman county, East fork Little Barren; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, \$1 75.

No. 3406. Thomas Bassford, 820, acres; Union county, on Trade-water; taxes due for 1850, \$1, 52; amount, 63 cts.

No. 1013, Thomas L. Evans, 160 acres; Graves county, N. E. qr. 1, S. 3, R. 1, E. 2; taxes due for 1850, \$54, amount, \$1 63.

No. 1014, Thomas L. Evans, 160 acres; Graves county, S. E. qr. 1, E. 1, R. 1 W.; taxes due for 1850, \$51, \$52; amount, \$1 63.

No. 1015, Daniel Clarke, 600 acres; Graves county, on Clarke river, patented to Daniel Clarke, taxes due from 1843 to 1852; amount, \$41 85.

No. 1016, Severe Gallis, 100 acres; Graves county, on Clarke river, patented to Severe Gallis; taxes due from 1841 to 1852; amount, \$67 75.

No. 1017, John L. Haezel, 100 acres; Graves county, on Clarke river, patented to John L. Haezel; taxes due from 1836 to 1852; amount, \$7 42.

No. 1018, Robert Moore, 130, part of 1000 acres; Liv. 1000 acres; Graves county, on Ohio river; entered, surveyed and patented to Robert Moore, taxes due from 1844 to 1852; amount, \$30 43.

No. 1019, Robert Moore, 135, part of 400 acres; Liv. 1000 acres; Graves county, on Ohio river; entered, surveyed and patented to Chris. Roane, taxes due from 1844 to 1852; amount, \$9 79.

No. 1020, John W. and W. W. pr. sec. 21, T. 4, N. R. 1 E. and W. W. pr., sec. 5, T. 2, R. 4, E. 1, 2; taxes due from 1843 to 1852; amount, \$3 23.

No. 1021, Benjamin C. Calkins, 150 acres; Graves county, S. E. qr. sec. 31, E. 3, N. R. 1, E. 1; taxes due from 1835 to 1852; amount, \$9 40.

No. 1022, John C. Allen, 500 acres; Ballard county, on Tomales creek, West Tennessee river; taxes due from 1841 to 1852; amount, \$81 60.

No. 1023, Joseph Anthony, 100 acres; Graves county, S. E. qr. sec. 31, E. 3, N. R. 1, E. 1 W.; taxes from 1843 to 1852; amount, \$8 86.

No. 1024, Joseph Anthony, 160 acres; Graves county, S. E. qr. sec. 31, E. 3, N. E. 1 W.; taxes due from 1813 to 1852; amount, \$8 86.

No. 1025, Justice Livingston, 1000 acres; Ballard county, on Mayfield creek; taxes due from 1841 to 1852; amount, \$0 85.

No. 1026, Wm. Camp, 20 acres, part of N. W. qr. sec. 1, T. 5, R. 3 W.; taxes due from 1841 to 1852; amount, \$0 85.

No. 1027, Patrick Wright, 160 acres; Ballard county; taxes due from 1821 to 1852, amount, \$24.

No. 1028, Hatcher Allen, or Ohio, 30 acres; Bracken county, on Ohio River; taxes due from 1816 to 1832; amount, \$21 95.

In addition to the tax named above, the interest on the principal of the above taxes, on the 1st and 3d of each year's tax 10th per cent. but each year. Cost of advertising will be 25 cents each tract or lot.

THOMAS K. PAGE, Auditor.

Oct. 11, 1853—29330.

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